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We Could Publish the Names of

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TABLETS! TABLETS!

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Pen Tablets. Pencil Tablets. Great assortment of the Finest

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for January 8, 1898
—Rebailding the Temple—Earn 3: 1-13.
GOLDEN TREE.—They praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was inid.—Erra 3: 11.

Tyme.—The lesson extends over several months from October, B. C. 536, to May, 535, and the summer following.

the summer following.

PLACE—Jorusalem and vicinity, which benceforth is named Judes.

RULESS.—Cyrus in his first and second years
as sole ruler over Babylonis; Zerubbabel was
the governor of Judes, and Joshus was the high

PROPHERS.—Daniel was still living, a very old man (Dan. 10: 1), in Babylon. Haggai and Zachariah were both living, but did not begin Eacheriah were both living, but did not begin to prophesy until several years later, 531.

THE SECTION OF HISTORY belonging to this lesson begins with Erra 2:68, and extends through chap 4 Daniel's prayer (Dan. 9), "in the third year of Cyrus," belongs to this period, either to the time of laying the foundations or to the succeeding season of discouragement, according as we reckon the third year of Cyrus, from his conquest in 538, or his assumption of sole rule in 538. A description of their manner of keeping the Festival of Tabernacles is found in Non. 8, which describes a similar festival 90 years later.

rimilar festival 90 years later.

PRALMS 87, 106, 107, 115, 118 and 156, according to Geikie, were composed for this occasion.
BUILDING GOD'S HOUSE.

The Settlement of the returned exiles in Palestine (2:70). The 50,000 exiles, after their long hard march from Babylon, a journey 500 to 700 miles long, according to the route they took, and ocoupying at least four months, reached Jerusalem the last of July. They found the city in ruins, as it had lain for fifty years since its complete destruction by Nebuchadnezzar. The immediate vicinity seems to have been restored to them, but on every side the heathen or the mongrel population had encroached. The Edomites, says Geikie, had seized Hebron and southwestern Judea, and on the northeast had built a fortified on the northeast had built a fortified town fitly named Akrabbim, "the scorpions," or "seourges." Samaria, on the north, was settled by mixed races. Eastern barbarians min-gled with the peasant Israelites (4:9, 10; 2 Kings 17:24-28). The first business of the returned exiles was of course to provide some kind of dwellings for themselves and their families. They accordingly settled in the small cities surrounding Jerusalem, perhaps repairing the houses and walls that had been ruined by the besieging armies years be fore. The territory they controlled was of course small, and hemmed in on all sides. "The list of towns," says Geikie, "named by Ezra and Nebemiah (Ezra 2:23, 28, 34; Neh. 7:25-36) as the first homes of their brethren, ineludes only Bethlehem on the south, while on the north their territory did not extend beyond the narrow limits of Benjamin."

Good Worship in a Poor Place. Regular worship was instituted on an altar, without any temple, and surrounded by desolation and ruins. And it was as acceptable as the same worship amid the gleaming marble and gold of Solomon's temple. Why? Because it was the best they had. But if Solomon had lived in a palace of cedars, and then left God's alters to smoke amid desolation, his worship would not have been acceptable. A church or a Sunday school can be very successful in a barn, or cave, or log hut, if that is the best place they can have; but not if men put every convenience in their homes and use them in their business, and then leave their church work to be done amid the

greatest disadvantages. The Feast of Tubernacies. These Jews at this time could not keep this feast with all the outward expressions of joy which belonged to this festival, but they could thrill with joy in remember-ing the past and anticipating the days to come. And no pomp and glory of eeremony could inspire such joy as these exiles felt when first, after many years, they began anew the religious festivals of their history in the old accustomed religious capital of their nation. This was the festival of joy. It was celebrated with waving torches, with bands of music, with singing of hymns and songs of praise. The rejoicing was so great that the rabbia used to say that he who had never been present at the eeremonies by which this feast was distinguished did

not know what rejoicing meant. Freewill Offerings. The money paid out may have come partly from the negular taxes, but chiefly from the gifts of the people. Those who remained in Babylonia had given liberally (1:5). According to 1 Eedras 4:51, the government gave 20 talents a year till the temple was built. The leaders of the returned exiles and the people gave liberally and cheerfully-sixty-one thousand daries of gold (or over \$300,000) and 5,000 pounds of silver (\$100,000) (Ezra 2:69 and Neh. 7:71,72).

Opposition and Delay. The temple, whose foundations were so joyonsly laid, was not completed till 20 years later, B. C. 515, just 70 years after its destruction. Immediately after the foundations were laid, there arose a sharp and persistent opposition from the surrounding people, as described in chap. 4. The race of mongrel Jews and heathen from the far east, as mongrel in religion as in race, from whom descended the Samaritans, desired to unite with the returned Jewish exiles in building the temple. They were peremptorily refused. This made them bitter enemies of the Jews. They wrote slanderous letters to Persia, and succeeded in having the permission to build rescinded, and the work stopped by force for 14 years.

Noruse is more beneficial to the hair than daily and vigorous brushing, but this entails a sadly solled hairbrush every few days. If the brush is dipped in ammonia water and then dried in the sun it will come out as good as new.

MRS. JOHN OGILVIR ROGREACH, of Mystic, Conn., has a copy of the prayer book printed in the Mohawk language for Rev. John Ogilvic, assistant minis-ter of Trinity church, New York, in 1769. Only twenty copies were printed. Mrs. Roorbach, it is said, has received an offer of \$4,000 for the book from the British museum.—Baltimore Sun.

Four hundred and fifty Catholic pa-pers are published in Germany, includ-ing ninety-four dallies.— Catholic Mir-

POSTER'S SCHEME

Opent By the President—He Will Have No Bonds Issued During His Administra-

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Times states that Secretary of the Treasury Foster's trip to this city was not on private business, as was given out officially, but was for the purpose of consulting with Wall street magnates on the proposition to relieve the money market and cheek the export of market and cheek the export of gold by having the government issue from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of bonds. The Wall street men were in favor of the scheme, and the speculative contingent were in high feather. The president's co-operation had been counted on as sure, but this confidence was suddenly discovered to be delusive. The president not only refused to approve the deal, but he went further, and expressed himself with unusual force and declared that he could see no use for issuing bonds, and, what was more, he did not propose that any should be issued while he was

According to Wall street reports, Secretary Foster, before he suddenly left town to go west, is credited with having received a dispatch from Washing ton couched in pretty stiff language and running substantially as follows: "I want no new bonds issued during my administration. Take no steps. Do

nothing. "B. HARRISON."

The Times says that Mr. Foster met "B. HARRISON." the Wall street men at a club-house on Fifth avenue, and a prolonged conference was held. Some of the most notable men in the street are said to have been present, and an agreement was formed on the financial policy of the government. The action of President Harrison upset their plans entirely, and there is now no prospect of an issue of bonds to stop the stringency in the money market.

A WOMAN'S GIFT.

Miss Mary E. Garrett's Munificent Do-

BALTIMORE, Dec. 80.-Miss Mary E. Garrett, daughter of the late John W. Garrett, has placed her name alongside the great benefactors of the day by providing an endowment for the benefit of her fellow creatures. She has given a final sum of \$307,000 in addition to the \$50,000 heretofore given to make up the endowment of \$500,000, upon the completion of which the trustees of the John Hopkins university several years ago agreed to open to women precisely equal advantages for a higher medical education than it now

Committees of women were at that time formed in all the large cities of the country to raise this endowment, but they only succeeded in getting \$150,000, of which Miss Garrett con-tributed one-third. The time limit set by the university has nearly elapsed, and Miss Garrett, fealing that the pro-ject might fail, finally subscribed the balance herself. The university trustees Thursday accepted the gift, which will be called the "Mary E. Garrett Pand." Fifty thousand dollars will be used for a building, to be known as the Wo-men's Fund Memorial building. Instruction will begin next fall.

AN OLD MISER

Bequeaths a Large Sum of Money to Dart-Mouth College.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 80.—The an-

nouncement made by the president of the Dartmouth college that Dr. Ralph Butterfield, of Kaness City, had left the college \$185,000 in surprise here. Nobody seemed to know who Dr. Butterfield was After a long search through the records of the board of health the record of Dr. Butterfield's death and his late address were

miser who had lived the life of a recluse for many years and died in ap-parent poverty. He kept a second-hand shop on Grand avenue and had no friends and few acquaintances. His late neighbors tell many stories of his enuriousness. He would follow wagons their destinations and after the had been dumped and carried into the house, he would pick up the few remaining coals, place them in a banket and carry them to his shop. In this way he would collect a considerable amount of coal and would sell it by the bushel. He has never been married and nothing is known here of his antecedents. He conducted from Dastmouth in 1850. His graduated from Dartmouth in 1859. His property is valued at \$185,000 and by the terms of his will, it all goes to his

Raly Coming to the Pair.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Italia American board of promotion of the World's Columbian exposition has closed its work with the fulfillment of the object of its efforts to have Italy officially represented at the World's fair. Mr. C. Z. Caracristi and Prof. Fava, who have been at the head of the movement, are very jubilant over their success, which has led to the appoint-ment of a commission by the king of

The Mational Quarentine BM. WARRINGTON, Dec. 20. - The sub-o Washington, Dec. 20.—The sub-committee of the house committee on commission has decided to report favorably to the house the new national quarantine bill. This will put quarantine in the hands of the marine hospital service. It provides for doreign inspection and quarantine by consule abroad and allows the president to absolutely prohibit immigration when he thinks it presents.

Bank Robbers Caught.
MARSHALL, Mo., Dec. 20. - Henry and John Haynes, brothers, made a bold attempt Thursday to rob the bank at the village of Gilham, near here. The would-be robbars, however, reckoned without their host, for the cashier and the teller attacked them and made them prisoners.

Satolli's Mission.

Rows, Dec. 30.—The Monitorr, organist the Vatican, says that recent report in regard to the mission of Mgr. Satol to the United States are construct and promises to give public light shortly on the subject.

ACQUITTED.

Famous Briggs Trial Ends in Victory for Defendant.

The Alleged Heretic Receives a Majority
Vote on Each of the Six Counts—
An Appeal Will Be Taken, it is
Said, by the Procesution.

NEW YORK, Dec. St.-The session of the New York presbytery, which is sitting as a court on the trial of Prof. was begun promptly at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.
The calling of the roll was proceeded

with. There were forty more names to be called, and each member was allowed three minutes in which to express his

The voting on the first charge was begun at 4 o'clock, and the vote on the sixth charge was completed and the Presbytery adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock. The result of the several ballots was then announced to the reporters. The result was a great surprise, for on all the six counts the vote was adverse to sustaining the charges. On the first charge, accusing Prof.

Briggs with teaching that the reason is a source of divine authority, the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge. 60; against sustaining the charge, 68. On the second charge, which accuses Prof. Briggs with teaching that the church is a source of divine authority,

there were 55 votes cast in favor of sus

taining the charge and 71 against. The closest vote was on the third charge, that Prof. Briggs taught that the Scriptures contained errors of history and fact. On this charge the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge, 61; against, 68. After this vote had been taken two or three of the anti-Briggs men left the court, and others refrained from voting on the last three

On the fourth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, the result was: To sustain the charge, 53;

against, 72. The vote on the fifth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Isaiah did not write many of the chapters in the book bearing his name was: In favor of sustaining the charge, 49; against, 70.

The vote on the sixth charge, accus-ing Prof. Briggs of teaching that sanctification is progressive after death, was as follows: To sustain the charge, 57; against, 69.

The case will be appealed to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring. The assembly will appoint a commission of fourteen unprejudiced members to act on the appeal.

The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result. They had calculated on a majority ranging from

KILLED BY THIEVES.

A New York Widow's Throat Cut From New York, Dec. 31.—Some time during Thursday night thieves killed Mrs. Annette Ahern, in her home at 424 West

Fifty-fourth street. Her throat was cut from ear to ear with her own bread-knife. When her body was found Friday the bloodstained knife was discovered beside it Mrs Ahern was a widow. She owned the house in which she lived. She

owned another in Brooklyn. It was

her habit to collect the rents of both houses. found indicates clearly that robbery was the motive of the person or person who killed the woman. The door to her rooms had been broken in. Every place where money might be concealed had been gone over thoroughly. Whether the thieves killed the old woman in their rage, or whether they killed her after they had secured the money or when she made a struggle are

still questions. IN DANGER.

The Dublin Explosion Damaged the Ex

Change Court Greatly.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The walls of the offices in Exchange court, the scene of the explosion on Saturday last, have been found to have been so badly damaged by the shook of the explosion that the buildings are not believed to be habitable. At midnight Thursday night it was feared that the walls of the detective office would fall. The detectives, who were asleep, were hastily awakened and everybody left the building as quickly as possible. Friday morning the walls are being shored up, and an examination will be made to decide whether they can be repaired. There are no new developments in the case.

A LARGE SUM

Left for the Endowment of a Methodist Seminary at Atlanta, Ga. BATAVIA, Ill., Dec. 31 .- When Elijah H. Gammon died he left an estate of \$1,500,000. He bequeathed \$250,000 to the Methodist seminary at Atlanta, Ga., to which he had previously given \$100,000. By his will the widow

was to have the remainder of the es-tate, and at her death one-half was to go to the seminary and one-half to the heirs she would name. Mrs. Gammon, who died December 25, left no will. Now one-half of the estate will be equally divided between four legal heirs, three of whom live at Batavia and the other at Evanston. As the es-tate is worth nearly \$1,500,000, the sem-inary will be endowed with over

Preight Car Thieves

Haur, Pa., Dec., St.—Lake Shore de-tectives, assisted by the Eric police, made seventeen arrests Friday, and war-rants are out for as many more, charged with robbing freight cars. Over \$10,000 worth of goods were stolen in December from trains between this city and Dunkirk, N. Y, the robbers mounting the train at some way station and using a rope ladder to let themselves down to the car doors. The goods were thrown off and picked up by members of the gang. Nearly one hundred houses in this city were searched and some of the stolen property resevered.

INHUMAN TREATMENT

Of the Jews in Moscow-Thousands Are Porced to Fly Upon a Few Hours' Notice, LowDox, Dec. 30.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg and other parts of Russis show that the persecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the czar's officials toward that unhappy race are greater than ever before. Six edicts have been issued alming to disperse the Jewish subjects of Russis, weaken their position and trading centers, and crush out their religion. These edicts are en-forced with the utmost rigor in many parts of the empire, and with severity everywhere. The Moscow papers boast that, since the beginning of 1891 twenty thousand Jews have been con-

verted to orthodoxy.

The unhappy converts, who have been driven to a pretended denial of their religious faith, in order to escape intolerable persecution, have been de-ported to the district of Tcherkesovo, bout five miles from Moscow. There they are rigorously governed by priests of the Russian orthodox church, who require them to attend the services of that church, and to comply with its various rules, watching narrowly for any sign of evasion or repetitance. These priests have entire supervision of the wretched colony, and the alleged converts from Indian are called the converts from Indiana are called the converts Judaism are only allowed leave to return to Moscow upon a certificate from the priests certifying that the convert holding such certificate is assured in the faith of the orthodox church. When thus released from the ordeal at Tcherkesovo their troubles are not over. The police and police spies keep a care ful watch over them, and if they fail in attention to their religious obligations as members of the orthodox church they are reported as recanting to the Jewish faith. Should the charge of re-cantation be established, the usual punishment is deportation to Siberia.

The police have been making a care ful scrutiny of the birth papers of the Jews with a view to driving more of them out of the towns, none being allowed to reside in towns, except those who are natives. In Moscow, where the anti-jev ish crusade received a great impulse through the zeal of Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the czar, and governor of Moscow, persecution continued with unabated severity. Jews who were not natives of Moscow have been given twenty-four hours to return to their native towns.

A Jew who has conducted an important mercantile establishment for thirty years near the Central post office, has years near the Central post office, has been compelled to close up his business and leave on twenty-four hours' notice. No mercy is shown to any Jews, no matter how meritorious, who can be brought within the scope of the cruel edicts. Thousands of Jewish working people have been driven from their employment to become beggars and wan-derers. Olâ soldiers, who were medals for faithful and gallant service in Russia's army, are treated with as little mercy as other Jews. No recognition whatever is given to their claims upon the country. Merchants of the best standing are driven out like the poorest laborer, and not only deprived of their business, but robbed of the money that is owing to them, for their debtors, encouraged to injustice by the unjust course of the authorities, refuse to pay the debts, well aware that their Jewish creditors are virtually without remedy. Summarily deported to their "birth districts," merchants who were recently in affluence find themselves helpless and impoverished in localities with which they may have long been unfamiliar. They may not even have a single tie there, and may have been absent a longer period than an average human lifetime; but that makes no difference to the Russian officials. The old man of seventy or eighty, who left his native place when a child, must go back there, and be torn from the arms of his children and his children's children unless they choose to accompany him. The scenes witnessed in consequence are most pitiful, and would move, one would think, even the

heart of the Grand Duke Sergius. STRANGE MURDER CASE.

A Boy Kills His Mother Because She Compelled Him to Do So. BRINKLY, Ask., Dec. 30. - One of the strangest murder cases ever brought to light in eastern Arkansas is the one in which John Thomas, a thirteen-year-old boy, is charged with the murder of his mother, on Monday, in the Lark county neighborhood, south of this

The boy is apparently of sound mind, and when seen acknowledged the mur der and gave as his reason that she got the gun and gave it to him and compelied him to shoot her, under the threat that she would shoot him if he did not do as she told him to do. Medical experts believe the boy same and that his story is correct. ile does not seem to realize the enormity of his of-tense. He had his trial Thursday and was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

A Farmer Loses Both Feet ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 30.—A young farmer named Grant, living near Eaglesport, went to McConnelsville to buy some Christmas presents. While there he drank a great deal. Next morning he was found lying in the road, a short distance from the house. He was unconscious from the cold, both boots were off and his feet had turned blue. Both feet were so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate them. His boots were not found, and it is not known what induced him to try to go me barefooted.

CABACAS, Venezuels, Dec. 30 - Yellow fever has become almost epidemic in Laguayra, the mortality in Caracas continues to increase, and in smaller towns down the Puy valley it is spreading in every direction. Here in the cap-ital not only yellow jack but typhoid fever is prevalent, and the monthly death rate has for months past doubled that of births. But, as one of the local papers remarks, what else can a city of 60,000 souls expect as long as they re-main wholly without a city sewerage system and make no efforts toward public eleanliness?

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"THAT TERRIBLE DISTRESS." LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND

KIDNEY DISEASE. Treated by Eight Physicians Without Benefit.

CURED BY LIVURA.



LIVURA M'P'G. CO., DEAR SIRS:-" FOR about 5 years I have been afflicted with Liv-

about 5 years I have been afflicted with Life or treable, causing me to become very Billions. I had headache continually, my appetite was ally, my appetite was very peer, and a deathly faintness at the pit of the stomach accompanied by a terrible distress. During the past two years my weak and pained me so hadly I could not rest. Owing to extreme nerversees I was mable to attend to my leadings, and in January I came down with Kervess Prostration. Eight different Physicians have had me under their care, but I grew worse instead of better.

Learning of PITCHERPS LIVURA I began taking it and my improvement was noticeable from the

ing it and my improvement was noticeable from the first. I have taken 3 bettles and am ENTIRELY CURRD, able to attend to my work, and have not felt so well for 6 years. I give all the credit to PITCHER'S LIVURA.

Respectfully, F. B. ARCHER, 880 West Concord Street, Dayton, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT The Great Skin Cure.

Cures Eczema, Salt Rhoum, Pimples, Ulcera Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts Bruises, burns, scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents.
THE LIVUES M'P'G. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

RAW FURS SAM'L WELLS & CO.

67 Vine Street, CINCINNATI. O. Bring your Furs to us or send for price list Highest market price paid for good

milling wheat at Model City Mills. EVANS & M'GUIRE. All Patent Medicines advertised in this paper are sold by Garrett Broth-



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Rend proof below:

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Mann's CHOICE, Bedford Co., Pu., } February 28, 1392. Bar B J. Kendall. Co.:

Gents-Please sond me one of your "Treatise on the Horse." Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" is the best in the world. I have carred ten cases of the more. I will warer any man in the world silonous that "kendall's Bayvin Cure" cannot be beaten on Barvina, Ringbane, Cusped Recks or may London on Harvina, Ringbane, Cusped Recks or may London on your advertisements and I will stand by what i say. I have used 30 bottles in a year.

Tours truly, DR. GEO. C. CRINEY.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

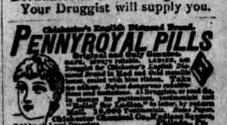
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. M. M.
Dr. R. J. Krxdall, Co.:
Gents—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I inform you that I have cored the following diseases: Sweeney, Shonlder Joint Lamences, Stiffe Joint Lamences, Fille Joint Lamences, The Fore Foot. I am working on His-Joint Lamences and will cure that all with Kendall's Spavin Curo. It is the best Limiturest for man or least I have ever used. I recommend it to all horse owners. Horses that I have worked on a, evaluable but without your Limiturest would be workless. I have friends who used it for Sprains and Bruisses and cured there. They say it is the best they ever used. Yours truly, E. C. S. WELLS.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

Why Suffer 7 When you can be Cured

Thousands are suffering with Torpid Liver-the symptoms are Depression of Spirits, Indiges-tion, Constipation, Headache. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a reliable remedy for Liver Disorders. It cures thousands every year; why not try Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator?



School Examiners.

HE Board of School Fxuminers of High-land county give notice that *xamina-ons of Applicants for Certificates will take face in the Hillshoro Main street school uilding on the first Saturday of every onth, and on the Hidd Saturday of Janu-ry, February, Maren, April, August and eptember. The Examination fee prescribed y law is 50 cents

of the Board.